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- In U. S. Geol. Sur. Wyoming and contiguous Territory, 1870, p. 472. Washington, 1872.
- A List of Plants collected by C. Thomas in Eastern Colorado and N. E. New Mexico during the Survey of 1866. By C. C. Parry, M.D. (A.)
- In U. S. Geol. Surv. Wyoming and contiguous Territory, 1870, p. 484. Washington, 1872.
- Enumeration of the Species of Plants collected by Dr. C. C. Parry and Messrs. E. Hall and J. P. Harbour, during the summer and autumn of 1862 on and near the Rocky Mts. in Colorado Terr., latitude 39° to 41°. By Asa Gray. (C.)
- In Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1863, p. 55.
- Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado. By T. C. Porter and J. M. Coulter. (C.)
- U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., Misc. Public., No. 4, 8vo. pamphlet. Washington, 1874.
- The Flora of Southwestern Colorado. By T. S. Brandegee. (B.)
- In Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., Vol. ii., No. 3, p. 227. Washington.
- List of Colorado Musci and Hepaticæ, collected by T. L. Brandegee in 1873-75. By E. A. Rau with the assistance of C. F. Austin and T. P. James. (A.)
- In Bull. Torr. Bot. Club., vi., 89, May, 1876.
- Colorado Plants. By I. C. Martindale. (B.)
- In Amer. Nat. xiii., 675. November, 1879.
- Grasses of the Plains and Eastern Slope of the Rocky Mountains. (B.) Author not given.
- In Dept. Agric. Rept., Washington, 1870, p. 217.
- A catalogue of Plants collected in 1872 in portions of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah. By J. M. Coulter. (C.)
- In 6th Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden) p. 747. Washington, 1873.

#### THE GREAT BASIN REGION.

- Catalogue and Description of Plants collected on Stansbury's Expedition to the Great Salt Lake. By John Torrey, M.D., (D.)
- In Expl. and Surv. Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah by Howard Stansbury, p. 383. Philadelphia, 1852.
- Catalogue of Plants collected on an Expedition down the Zuni and Colorado Rivers by Capt. L. Sitgreaves. By John Torrey, M.D. (C.)
- In Report of Expedition, p. 155. Washington, 1854.

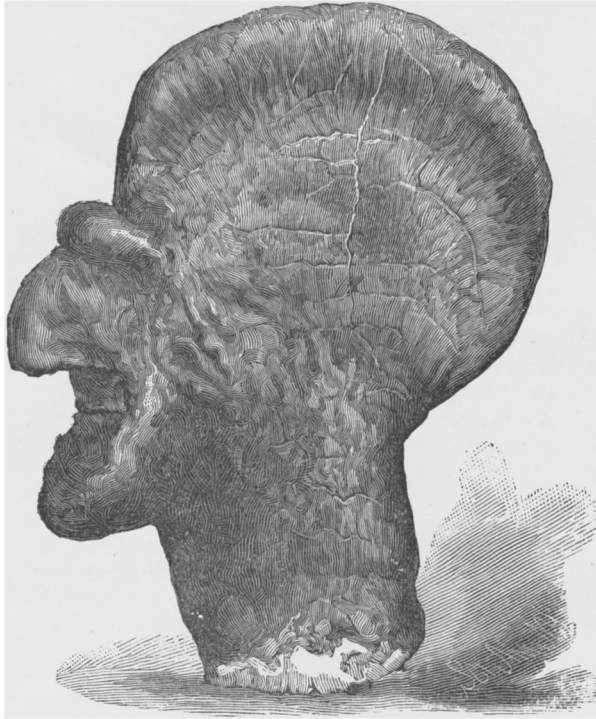
W. R. G.  
N. L. B.

**Spiked form of *Cypripedium insigne*.**—This orchid from Nepal, common in cultivation, has usually but a solitary flower on a single scape as in our *C. acaule*. A correspondent sends me one with two flowers. It is evident that the flower is solitary only because of the suppression of the terminal bud in an inflorescence intended to be spicate. Here that bud has overcome retardation and another internode with a flower has been formed. At this second node another

bud has been developed, and from the number of small scales on this bud, it is evident that, under still more favorable conditions, a spike of several flowers might result. It would be worth while to look for similar manifestations in *Cypripedium acaule*. It would further be interesting to attempt to expose the law by which suppression is accomplished in these one-flowered species.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

**Mimicry in a Fungus.**—We are indebted to the courtesy of the *Scientific American* for the accompanying cut, which illustrates a curious form of *Polyporus lucidus*, Fr., a fungus that not unfre-



quently assumes odd shapes. "Its likeness to a profile view of the Duke of Wellington is striking. It was found growing from the side of a partially decayed hemlock log, with the face side up, which now has the seamed and wrinkled appearance shown in the illustration of the face of the Iron Duke in his later years. The shrunken mouth and lips and the prominent nose are all plainly indicated."

**Humulus.**—In all botanical works that give the etymons of generic names it is either asserted or suggested that *Humulus* is a derivative from *humus*, moist earth,' the allusion being to the plant's